United Nations S/2002/75

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 16 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Côte d'Ivoire, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-23378 (E) 080302 160402

Annex

[Original: French]

Note verbale dated 3 January 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations presents its compliments to the secretariat of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and has the honour to transmit to it herewith the report of the Ivorian Government on terrorism, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Report of the Ivorian Government on terrorism, submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

Introduction

As part of the measures decided by the United Nations Security Council following the attacks of 11 September 2001, a committee was established to monitor the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

In accordance with the obligation incumbent on every State, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire hereby submits to the Counter-Terrorism Committee its report on measures in place and contemplated to give effect to the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001).

This document covers current measures and future initiatives requiring external assistance.

I. Current measures

A. National juridical norms

(a) Criminal offence

Although domestic legislation contains no reference to the concept of terrorism, it does refer to assault. Thus, article 158 of the Ivorian Penal Code — concerning assault — stipulates that an assault is punishable by life imprisonment if aimed at:

- Destroying or changing the constitutional regime;
- Inciting citizens or residents to take up arms against the State authority or against one another;
- Violating the nation's territorial integrity;
- Organizing massacre or devastation.

Furthermore, article 27 of the Penal Code, which makes the co-perpetrator and accomplice to an assault liable to the same punishment as its perpetrator, stipulates that an accomplice to a criminal offence is a person who, without playing a direct or decisive role in its realization:

- Issues instructions for its commission or is involved in its realization by means of gifts, promises, threats, abuse of authority or power or illicit plotting or ruses;
- Procures any item for the purposes of the act, such as a weapon, tool or piece of information;
- Knowingly aids or abets the perpetrator or co-perpetrator of the offence, whether directly or indirectly.

(b) Economic offence

The Ivorian authorities have also established economic offences for the purpose of prosecuting persons suspected of illegal activities.

We are thus able to cite economic offences, such as illegal transfers of funds abroad, failure to report industrial or commercial profits, failure to report the transfer of earnings, the unauthorized payment of imports and deliberate bankruptcy.

For the importation and sale of weapons and ammunition an administrative permit is required under the provisions of Decree No. 93-313 of 11 March 1993 for the implementation of Act 91-999 of 27 December 1991 on competition that govern the conditions for the entry into Côte d'Ivoire of foreign goods of any source or origin and the conditions for the exportation and re-exportation of goods.

These provisions are supplemented by Act No. 98-749 of 23 December 1998, which incorporates sanctions for all breaches of regulations concerning weapons and ammunition.

(c) International commitments

Côte d'Ivoire has signed and ratified four conventions in the field of counter-terrorism:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed in Tokyo on 14 September 1963;
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed in The Hague on 16 December 1970;
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979;
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, adopted in Montreal on 1 March 1991.

Furthermore, on 17 December 2001, the National Assembly of Côte d'Ivoire authorized ratification of four conventions relating to terrorism:

- Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, adopted on 9 December 1994 in New York;
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973;
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999;
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted on 15 December 1997 in New York.

Lastly, at the next parliamentary session, in April 2002, the Ministry of State with responsibility for Foreign Affairs will embark on the process of ratifying three conventions and one protocol:

- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, signed in Rome on 10 March 1988;

– Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, signed in Rome on 10 March 1998;

– Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed in Montreal on 23 September 1971;

– Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980.

It should be noted that, pursuant to the Ivorian Constitution, international conventions and treaties, once duly ratified, take priority over national laws. Such is the case with regard to conventions on terrorism, which are incorporated in domestic legislation and take effect as from the date of the relevant issuing decree.

Bilateral agreements are implemented on a basis of reciprocity.

B. Banking measures

Côte d'Ivoire applies the instructions issued by the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) requesting commercial banks and financial institutions to implement precautionary measures with a view to the detection and scrutiny of potential terrorist assets (annexes 1 and 2).

(a) Asset freezing

Domestic legislation does not provide specifically for the freezing of assets. However, Côte d'Ivoire is prepared to freeze assets, even in the absence of such a stipulation, on the basis of its international commitments. For the time being, the adoption of precautionary measures by BCEAO and their application by banks and financial institutions make it possible to compensate for any lacunae in Ivorian legislation.

Pursuant to article 42 of Act No. 90-589 of 25 July 1990 on banking regulations, assets may be frozen (annex III).

(b) Exchange of banking information

Act No. 90-589 of 25 July 1990 on banking regulations stipulates, in article 19, that persons involved in the direction, administration, management, oversight or operation of banks and financial institutions are held to professional confidentiality and that these same persons are prohibited from making use of confidential information obtained in the course of their professional duties to conduct transactions for their own benefit or for the benefit of others.

Such are the legal constraints preventing the Ivorian authorities from exchanging banking information with foreign authorities.

However, exchanges of banking information are permitted in certain circumstances. Article 42, paragraph 4, of the same Banking Act stipulates that professional confidentiality cannot be invoked against the interests of the Banking Commission, the Central Bank or any juridical authority acting in the context of penal proceedings.

The procedure for requesting banking information by foreign authorities requires the submission of a letter rogatory to the appropriate judicial authority.

C. Other measures

Following the events of 11 September 2001, the Office of the President of the Republic issued a communiqué in which the Ivorian Head of State, His Excellency Laurant Gbagbo, condemned those acts and appealed to all States to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

Moreover, Côte d'Ivoire participated at the highest (President of the Republic) level in the Dakar counter-terrorism summit (17 October 2001), thus demonstrating the Government's willingness to cooperate, at the subregional and regional levels as well as at the international level, in efforts to prevent and combat international terrorism.

To that end also, Côte d'Ivoire has established a mechanism for rapid information exchange with other States. In 1997, it concluded a cooperation agreement with the United States of America, which led to the creation of a counter-terrorist unit.

Furthermore, the francophone countries of West Africa have been exchanging operational information ever since they became independent.

(a) Movement of persons

The establishment of the National Identification Office has supplemented and strengthened existing mechanisms for monitoring entries into and departures from Ivorian territory as well as travel documents.

The National Identification Office should be able, through information gathering and secure data storage, to maintain surveillance over migratory flows, travel documents and documents relating to civil status.

(b) Handling of refugees

The juridical instruments used to grant refugee status are the Geneva Convention of 1951 and the Organization of African Unity Convention of 1969.

Upon receipt of an applicant's file, the security services of Côte d'Ivoire and Interpol in the country of origin are contacted for the purposes of opening an investigation into the applicant's record.

If the applicant is wanted for genocide, a crime against humanity, a war crime, offences under ordinary law or economic offences, the National Eligibility Commission cancels the right to asylum.

It should be noted that the National Eligibility Commission comprises members of the following bodies:

- Ministry of State with responsibility for Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of Justice and Civil Liberties;
- Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (observer);

– Department of Territorial Oversight;

– Office for Aid and Assistance to Refugees and Stateless Persons (SAARA).

(c) Travel documents

The issuance of ordinary and official passports is governed by conditions stipulated in the laws and regulations that the National Identification Office is responsible for implementing in accordance with the current requirements.

The issuance of official passports is subject to the provisions of Decree 2000-592 of 17 August 2000 (annex 4).

Application for a passport requires the submission of civil status and administrative documents attesting to the identity and status of the applicant.

Ordinary and official passports currently issued by Côte d'Ivoire comply with the security norms adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

II. Measures contemplated

A. National juridical norms

At the domestic level, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire is committed to drawing up specific legislation on counter-terrorism that defines terrorist offences and lays down the relevant sanctions.

B. Banking measures

Reference should be made to the terms of the letter from the Governor of the Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO) to the Ministers of Economy and Finance of the States members of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) recommending that BCEAO/WAEMU consultations should be held in the near future with a view to elaborating draft regulations on the detection and oversight of accounts belonging to persons or bodies with terrorist links and on the monitoring of exchange operations for transfers of funds abroad.

C. Security measures

On the proposal of the Ministry of State responsible for Defence and Civil Protection of Côte d'Ivoire, a new mechanism for combating cross-border crime and terrorism in all its forms is being evolved to replace the obsolete Agreement on Non-Aggression and Assistance in Matters of Defence.

III. Assistance required

Given the multifaceted and complex nature of terrorism, Ivorian legislation may appear inadequate for suppressing this scourge. Legislative reform would thus be necessary to take account of the other specific aspects of terrorism.

To that end, Côte d'Ivoire should have access to international assistance in the area of training, to meet its requirements of expertise in legal, banking and police matters.

As regards logistics, the international community should provide resources to Côte d'Ivoire for the implementation of Security Council resolutions (annex 5).

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire is committed to cooperating in every way possible with the Committee to ensure that efforts to combat international terrorism impact positively on the maintenance of international peace and security.

United Nations S/2002/76

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 January 2002
English
Original: English/Spanish

Letter dated 16 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Panama, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Counter-Terrorism Committee

02-23025 (E) 150302 180402

Annex

[Original: Spanish]

Letter dated 16 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report of the Government of the Republic of Panama to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see appendix).

(*Signed*) Ramón A. **Morales Quijano**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Appendix

Republic of Panama

Report on steps taken pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

Panama, 31 December 2001

The Government of the Republic of Panama has the honour to submit to the United Nations Security Council, through the Counter-Terrorism Committee and pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001), its first report on the provisions in place and the steps taken to introduce new measures to counter international terrorism.

1. *Focal point*: The Office of the President of the Republic has designated the Council for Public Security and National Defence as the government entity competent to follow up and implement the measures adopted under resolution 1373 (2001) and as the Government's official focal point for the Counter-Terrorism Committee and for other States Members of the United Nations. The New York liaison is the Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations.

2. *Financial legislation*: Act No. 41 of 3 October 2000 added a section to the Penal Code characterizing money-laundering for terrorist activities as an underlying crime. Act No. 42 of the same date extended its scope to money-laundering to fund terrorism.

2.1 Article 389 of Act No. 41 provides as follows: "Anyone who receives, deposits, trades in, converts or transfers money, securities, property or other financial resources, in the full knowledge that they are derived from activities related to drug trafficking, fraud, illicit arms trafficking, trafficking in persons, kidnapping, extortion, embezzlement, corruption of public servants, terrorist acts, theft or international trafficking in vehicles, as provided for under Panamanian criminal law, with the aim of hiding or concealing their illicit origin or assisting in evading the legal consequences of such punishable acts shall be sentenced to 5 to 12 years' imprisonment and a fine of 100 to 200 days".

2.2 Article 1, paragraph 3, of Act No. 42 establishes that "irrespective of its amount, any transaction, which may be specifically linked to the laundering of money derived from illicit activities, as provided for by law, shall be subject to special scrutiny".

2.3 The Republic of Panama has no legislation as such which establishes procedures for the freezing of funds and/or assets used for the financing of terrorism. However, it is in the process of ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1999.

2.4 Executive Decree No. 1 of 3 January 2001 provides for the dissemination of information to monitoring and oversight bodies, in accordance with article 12 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

2.5 Section III, entitled "Offences against the international community", of the Penal Code established by Act No. 18 of 22 September 1982, contains the following penalties for terrorist activities and the supply of weapons to terrorists:

Article 311:

"Anyone who participates in the destruction, in whole or in part, of a specific group of human beings, on grounds of their nationality, race or religious or political beliefs, shall be subject to 15 to 20 years' imprisonment.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who, in order to destroy, in whole or in part, a specific group of persons and for the reasons described in the previous paragraph, commits any of the following acts:

1. Causes bodily or mental harm to members of those groups;

2. Places such groups at risk; ..."

Article 312:

"Anyone who recruits persons, stockpiles weapons or carries out other hostile acts not approved by the Government and undertaken within the territory of the Republic or abroad against another State, thereby exposing Panama to the risk of war or the breaking-off of international relations, shall be subject to three to six years' imprisonment.

If, as a consequence of the above-mentioned acts, war is declared on the Republic, the penalty shall be 10 to 15 years' imprisonment".

A preliminary bill adding to Title VII of the Penal Code a new section, under collective security offences, entitled "Offences of Terrorism and Possession, Trafficking and Stockpiling of Arms, Ammunition or Explosives" is also pending approval by the Legislative Assembly.

3. *Suppression of terrorist groups*: The Mission of Panama to the Organization of American States (OAS), based in Washington, D.C., is currently chairing the Committee on Hemispheric Security, through which an effective mechanism for the exchange of information has been established. Through this Committee, various resolutions condemning terrorist acts have been coordinated with the other member States. These include the Declaration of Solidarity from the House of the Americas (RC.2/DEC.1/01), "Strengthening hemispheric cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism" (RC.23/RES1/01) and "Terrorist threat to the Americas" (RC.24/RES.1/01).

In addition, the Mission of Panama to OAS has resumed initiatives for the preparation of updated legal instruments that will make it possible to prevent and suppress terrorist activities effectively. To that end, the Office of the Chairman of the OAS Committee on Hemispheric Security and the Conference on Hemispheric Security proposes to establish, as suggested by the President of Mexico, Mr. Vicente Fox, on 7 September 2001, a new framework for hemispheric security that is consistent with the realities of our time and therefore based, ideally, on the model of human security which Canada and Panama have adopted. The suggested framework for hemispheric security seeks to be broad and flexible in recognizing the existence of new, unconventional threats which need to be addressed.

4. *Conventions and protocols*: The Republic of Panama is a party to numerous conventions and several protocols against terrorism which are binding and require strict compliance, as stipulated in article 4 of the National Constitution. In addition, article 313, section III, of the Penal Code characterizes non-compliance with such

agreements as an offence. The international instruments on terrorism to which Panama has acceded are the following:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 14 September 1963);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 16 December 1970);
- OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance (Washington, D.C., 2 February 1971);
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (New York, 14 December 1973);
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 23 September 1971);
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal, 24 February 1988);
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 3 March 1980);
- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (New York, 17 December 1979);
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montreal, 1 March 1991);
- Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (New York, 9 December 1994);
- International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997).

5. *Additional measures*: The Republic of Panama has taken the steps necessary to adopt the following additional measures:

- Ratification of the four United Nations instruments against terrorism currently awaiting signature and/or ratification, namely: (i) the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 10 March 1988); (ii) the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988); (iii) the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999); and (iv) the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (New York, United Nations, 15 December 2000).
- Ratification, with a view to contributing to the establishment of an international system of justice, of the Rome Statute, which defines terrorism as a crime against humanity in accordance with the principle of international criminal justice, establishes a single universal jurisdiction, replaces extradition

by the surrender of perpetrators of crimes against humanity and establishes an International Criminal Court.

- Participation in any effort made by the United Nations to draft and urgently adopt an International Convention on Terrorism which standardizes concepts, includes norms regulating types of police and judicial investigation and cooperation, removes all impediments to investigation in countries or enclaves lacking fiscal transparency and includes the obligation to disclose accounts, property and the owners thereof.

6. *Migration measures*: The Council for Public Security and National Defence of the Republic of Panama is drafting a report on migration and security controls which will be transmitted shortly to the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the United Nations Security Council.